

(e) Measure emissions of formaldehyde from each existing, new or reconstructed curing oven.

(f) Measure emissions at the outlet of the control device if complying with a numerical emission limit for PM, CO, or formaldehyde, or at the inlet and outlet of the control device if complying with a percent reduction emission limit for CO or formaldehyde.

(g) To determine the average melt rate, measure and record the amount of raw materials, excluding coke, charged into and melted in each cupola during each performance test run. Determine and record the average hourly melt rate for each performance test run. Determine and record the arithmetic average of the average hourly melt rates associated with the three performance test runs. The average hourly melt rate of the three performance test runs is used to determine compliance with the applicable emission limits.

(h) Compute and record the average emissions of the three performance test runs and use the equations in § 63.1190 of this subpart to determine compliance with the applicable emission limits.

(i) Comply with control device and process operating parameter monitoring requirements for performance testing as specified in this subpart.

§ 63.1189 What test methods do I use?

You must use the following test methods to determine compliance with the applicable emission limits:

(a) Method 1 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter for the selection of the sampling port locations and number of sampling ports.

(b) Method 2 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter for stack gas velocity and volumetric flow rate.

(c) Method 3 or 3A in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter for oxygen and carbon dioxide for diluent measurements needed to correct the concentration measurements to a standard basis.

(d) Method 4 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter for moisture content of the stack gas.

(e) Method 5 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter for the concentration of PM. Each PM test run must consist of a minimum run time of three hours

and a minimum sample volume of 3.75 dscm (135 dscf).

(f) Method 10 in appendix A to part 60 of this chapter for the concentration of CO, using the continuous sampling option described in section 7.1.1 of the method. Each CO test run must consist of a minimum run time of one hour.

(g) Method 318 in appendix A to this part for the concentration of formaldehyde or CO.

(h) Method to determine the free-formaldehyde content of each resin lot in appendix A of this subpart.

§ 63.1190 How do I determine compliance?

(a) Using the results of the performance tests, you must use the following equation to determine compliance with the PM emission limit:

$$E = \frac{C \times O \times K_1}{P}$$

where:

E = Emission rate of PM, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of melt.

C = Concentration of PM, g/dscm (gr/dscf).

Q = Volumetric flow rate of exhaust gases, dscm/hr (dscf/hr).

K₅₁ = Conversion factor, 1 kg/1,000 g (1 lb/7,000 gr).

P = Average melt rate, Mg/hr (ton/hr).

(b) Using the results of the performance tests, you must use the following equation to determine compliance with the CO and formaldehyde numerical emission limits:

$$E = \frac{C \times MW \times O \times K_1 \times K_2}{K_3 \times P \times 10^6}$$

where:

E = Emission rate of measured pollutant, kg/Mg (lb/ton) of melt.

C = Measured volume fraction of pollutant, ppm.

MW = Molecular weight of measured pollutant, g/g-mole.

CO = 28.01, Formaldehyde = 30.03.

Q = Volumetric flow rate of exhaust gases, dscm/hr (dscf/hr).

K₁ = Conversion factor, 1 kg/1,000 g (1 lb/453.6 g).

K₂ = Conversion factor, 1,000 L/m³ (28.3 L/ft³).

K₃ = Conversion factor, 24.45 L/g-mole.

P = Average melt rate, Mg/hr (ton/hr).

(c) Using the results of the performance tests, you must use the following equation to determine compliance with